

BALK KAISER OR PLACATE HIM

BRITISH CABINET STILL SPLIT ON QUESTION OF POLICY.

Yugoslav Affairs an Opportunity to Yield a Little as Preliminary to a General Understanding—Not Certain That Emperor Would Accept Overtures.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, April 14.—It is not expected that the settlement of the Moroccan question will result in the immediate tranquility of the diplomatic world. The fundamental changes which have taken place in the past year in the general situation of the world are too great for the prompt acceptance of the new conditions in all quarters, although the danger of a serious rupture in the near future has passed.

It is not surprising that the Kaiser has given angry expression this week to his disappointment at the attitude of Italy and Russia at Algiers. He has, however, given unqualified but serious offence to Austria by his patronizing telegram to Count Goluchowski, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Italy can afford to smile at Emperor William's blundering refusal to allow German participation in the forthcoming Russian loan already seen to be a weapon which cuts both ways.

The feature of the situation which is of the greatest present and future importance is the development of Anglo-German relations. The fact is that at this moment to foresee how the tide will turn. Two opposing policies are strongly represented in the British Cabinet, and it is by no means clear what will be the attitude of the German Emperor.

The so-called pro-Germans in this country advocate an understanding with Germany whereby the Kaiser may be brought wholeheartedly to support a world peace movement. They want specifically to yield to some extent to the exigencies of the German Empire by some plan of concessions in regard to German ambitions in the near East. As has been previously pointed out, they argue that Germany will never trust England or sympathize with England's great peace purpose unless and until this country abandons its practice of withholding consent from everything Germany tries to do.

For example now in point is this: The Kaiser is striving to Germanize the island of Thasos, both industrially and from a naval standpoint, in order to get a much needed sea base in the Mediterranean commanding the Macedonian port of Kavala and opposite the northern terminus of the Bagdad Railway. Germany is willing to go to great lengths to secure this. It was the desire to secure a naval base in the Mediterranean which influenced largely her policy at Algiers. England is offering strenuous opposition, and Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, especially is fighting the project tooth and nail.

Some members of the Cabinet would like to see the British opposition withdrawn as preliminary to a general understanding. Others, and they are the majority at present, favor the principle of balking Germany at every point and giving her nothing. They say:

"Her action at Algiers was brutal in its methods and inspired by all ungenerosity. She played ducks and drakes with our relations with France and did her best to embarrass us. That she did not succeed is nothing to her credit. She hammered everything out of the dispute that could come out except on an anvil or by war, and it appeared for a time as if she really meant war. Why should we now suddenly recognize the treatment with concessions by which Germany may one day destroy us? The British policy must be opposition to German ambitions at all points, at the same time going on with our peace plans and avoiding any injustice or aggression such as would put Germany in the right should she choose to make us climb down or fight."

Such are the rival attitudes of British statesmen. Men like Campbell-Bannerman, who has revealed himself to be a hopeless opportunist, are probably not attached to either side. There is good reason to believe that the King, whose influence is potent, sympathizes with those who oppose all German aggrandizement.

As for the German position, there is no sign of any desire to seek a rapprochement or compromise with England. The Kaiser is giving evidence almost daily of his bitterness and resentment over the failure of his real plans at Algiers and elsewhere. Nevertheless, he knows when to yield, as he has shown in several serious crises in his foreign relations. He yielded at Algiers, when all Europe united against him in the stern belief that the peace of the world should not be broken over any issues pending there. He is still smarting at that rebuke, but if he becomes convinced that the vote against war applies to other issues, also, he will soon become again the loudest champion of peace in all Europe.

Then the league of peace will be for the time being complete, and not far off we may hope for the only possible proof of its genuineness, namely, partial disarmament of the great Powers. One thing is certain: the present rate of increase in great armaments cannot continue much longer without bringing the mighty engines of war into the actual use for which they were created.

The greatest practical question for the next session of the Hague conference should be the reduction of the present war burden of nations. That proposition will test the sincerity of those men and nations who profess devotion to the cause of peace. No country or statesman has yet ventured to put it forward in practical form.

LONDON HAS BALLOONING FAD.
West End Club Arranges Series of Summer Excursions to the Clouds.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, April 14.—Ballooning is the latest recreation to be taken up by society people. The Aero Club, whose membership in the West End of London is fast increasing and which is leading the movement, has arranged for the summer season a series of short trips, which are becoming extremely popular.

Clubs and balloons are being eagerly sought. Many wealthy members are buying their own balloons and arranging parties. There is a sort of gambling interest in the sport, for the travellers never know in what part of the country they will descend for lunch or dinner, or whether they will descend in condition to eat at all.

The sport is already in favor on the Continent, ex-Queen Margherita being among its most recent devotees. An international meeting is likely to be arranged during the summer.

Russia Releasing Political Prisoners.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The Government has ordered the release of many political prisoners throughout the provinces.

ROOSEVELT PLEASES GERMANS

His "Noble Appreciation" of Kaiser's Efforts for Peace in Moroccan Crisis.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
CORONA, April 14.—The semi-official *Cologne Gazette*, commenting on President Roosevelt's speech to the German war veterans, says:

"Although we have not the full text of the speech before us, the cable extracts show that the President in warmly acknowledging the Kaiser's efforts at Algiers has a noble appreciation of Germany as a nation. These words spoken at the present juncture pass beyond the conventional friendliness with which the President has often referred to Germany and the Germans; they bear the character of a political declaration."

"We Germans are all the more gratefully sensitive to such marked recognition because we have not been spoiled with much petting lately, and the fact that from an impartial observer's mouth comes such warm appreciation of Germany's pacific efforts in the interest of international justice rewards us for many bitter pills we were obliged to swallow for the sake of peace at the conference."

The *Gazette*, however, warns its readers against prematurely associating President Roosevelt's words with expectations that they are the first step in an entente which might possibly be developed into an alliance or some such union, and concludes:

"The standard which regulates international relationships is the manner in which our own interests are represented and promoted in this world, with due regard to the interests of others. Therefore, while the importance of the welcome utterances of the President should in no way be underestimated, yet we must never forget that they are of imponderable quantity, and that as an entity and factor of power we will always be treated according to how much we are desired as an ally or feared as an opponent."

MENACE TO EAST LONDON.

Contaminated Water Supply Gives Constant Danger of Epidemic.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, April 14.—After millions have been spent in placing the water supply of the metropolis under public control and in improving the methods of the works, it is of withholding consent from everything Germany tries to do.

For example now in point is this: The Kaiser is striving to Germanize the island of Thasos, both industrially and from a naval standpoint, in order to get a much needed sea base in the Mediterranean commanding the Macedonian port of Kavala and opposite the northern terminus of the Bagdad Railway. Germany is willing to go to great lengths to secure this. It was the desire to secure a naval base in the Mediterranean which influenced largely her policy at Algiers. England is offering strenuous opposition, and Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, especially is fighting the project tooth and nail.

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ODELL OFFERING TO RETIRE

IN SEPTEMBER, BUT TOLD THAT THAT TIME IS TOO REMOTE.

Aldridge Agreed to Convey the Offer to Gov. Higgins, but Not With Any Idea That It Would Be Accepted—New Chairman About the Middle of May.

For several days the reason for the meeting between Chairman Odell of the Republican State committee and Railroad Commissioner George W. Aldridge at the Lawyers' Club has been a mystery. All sorts of reports have been circulated as to what actually occurred between Mr. Odell and Mr. Aldridge. Last night it was learned by friends of the two men that Mr. Odell sought the interview with Mr. Aldridge and named the Lawyers' Club as the place of meeting, on the ground that a meeting in that club would not attract the attention that it might in another spot.

At the meeting between Mr. Odell and Mr. Aldridge, so the friends of the two men say, Mr. Odell sought to impress Mr. Aldridge with the political wisdom of naming a new chairman of the Republican State committee before September, when the convention delegates in the natural order would elect a successor to Mr. Odell. Should Mr. Odell be allowed to keep his place until that time, so it was stated last night, Mr. Odell would voluntarily resign on September 1 and take a protracted tour through Europe. Mr. Odell, it was further announced, desired this statement to be conveyed by Mr. Aldridge to Gov. Higgins.

Mr. Aldridge, it was ascertained, informed Mr. Odell that over twenty members of the Republican State committee desired an immediate change in the chairmanship, and that while Mr. Aldridge agreed to report to Gov. Higgins he informed Mr. Odell that the temper of the committee was to name a new chairman before the next meeting of the committee. Mr. Odell, it was further announced, desired this statement to be conveyed by Mr. Aldridge to Gov. Higgins.

Chairman Odell a short time ago paid a visit to ex-Gov. Frank S. Black at Troy and asked Mr. Black's cooperation in preventing his retirement as chairman of the Republican State committee before convention time. Mr. Black declined to interfere with the natural course of events, it was stated yesterday.

Later yesterday afternoon James S. Whipple of Salamanca, a personal friend of Gov. Higgins, had a long talk with Mr. Odell on the same lines as Mr. Odell's conversation with Mr. Aldridge earlier in the week.

The Republicans who are conversant with the situation said that they had twenty-six of the thirty-five Republican State committee members, who were ready to make a move on Mr. Odell at the proper time, and this "proper time," it was announced, will be either in the last week of the legislative session or immediately after adjournment, which will probably be May 10. Mr. Odell has known since February 1, it was stated last night, that he had twenty-six State committee members against him to depose him when the committee decided that the psychological moment had come.

SHIPPED HIS SON TO CANADA.

Dr. Hanbold Has Not Yet Produced Him Here as the Court Ordered.

Dr. Herman Hanbold of 644 Madison avenue failed to produce his five-year-old son before Supreme Court Justice Clinch yesterday in obedience to the habeas corpus writ which his wife, Elsie Hanbold, daughter of former Mayor Nolan of Albany, had served on him in the beginning of the week. When the case first came up on Thursday Dr. Hanbold promised to have the child in court yesterday.

He told Justice Clinch that he had spent neither time nor money in his efforts to obey the Court's order, and expected to have the boy here to-day. He exhibited several telegrams which he had received from Canada, where the boy is. The last one promised that the lad would be in Boston to-day.

Justice Clinch then signed an order giving Mrs. Hanbold the custody of the child when it arrives. Central Office and Pinkerton men, who have been watching Dr. Hanbold, followed him out of court and one or more of them will go to Boston, where a nurse will be on hand to take over the boy.

The Hanbolds separated by mutual agreement some time ago, and since then Mrs. Hanbold has permitted her son to visit his father occasionally. On the last visit the boy did not return, and since then Mrs. Hanbold has been distressed. Hanbold's excuse for shipping the boy off to Canada was that he feared there was a plot to take the boy where he would be unable to see him again.

CHAINED IN ROOM TEN YEARS.

Insane Frenchman's Relatives Didn't Want to Send Him to an Asylum.

HALFAX, N. S., April 14.—John Sonier of Metekhan, Digby county, has been released by G. P. Henry of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty after having been shackled in his room for ten years. The shackles were fastened about his ankles and the chain to which they were attached was only three feet long, connected with a staple in the floor, alongside the man's bed. About ten years ago Sonier, who is now 52 years old, became demented and his people, who are French, believed they were doing the best they could for him.

ROY BRACHER KILLED.

Found Dead in the Conservatory of His Home With a Rifle Beside Him.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 14.—Roy Bracher, aged 14, the son of a former New York hat manufacturer, George S. Bracher, whose place of business was at 22 West Third street, accidentally shot and killed himself with a rifle to-day in the conservatory at Elm Villa, the home of the Brachers. Just how the accident happened is not known.

The report of the rifle drew the attention of other members of the family, who found the boy unconscious with the rifle near him. The bullet entered his face just beneath the eye and lodged in the brain.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN KILLED.

Erie Train Crashes Into a Carriage—Three Dead, Another Will Die.

SHARON, Pa., April 14.—Passenger train No. 5 on the Erie Railroad crashed into a closed carriage at a crossing near Atlantic, fifteen miles north of here, at noon to-day. Mrs. Claude Calvin, her six-year-old daughter and her five-year-old son were almost instantly killed, while Viola, another daughter, received injuries that will result in her death.

An older son was driving the carriage, the curtains of which were drawn. He did not see or hear the train. He jumped and escaped injury.

New Jersey Central

SPECIAL WEEK-END VESTIBULE TRAINS Between

New York and Atlantic City
ACCOUNT LENTEN SEASON

Continuing to and including MONDAY, APRIL 16

SATURDAYS.
Lv. New York, 7:20 P. M. to Atlantic City, 12:50 P. M.
Lv. Atlantic City, 1:00 P. M. to New York, 7:40 P. M.

MONDAYS.
Lv. Atlantic City, 7:00 A. M. to New York, 12:00 P. M.
Lv. New York, 12:30 P. M. to Atlantic City, 7:30 P. M.

KITCHENER MAKING TROUBLE.

ACCUSED OF TREATING NATIVE INDIAN ARMY WITH CONTEMPT.

Stirring Up Spirit of Soreness and Discontent, It Is Charged—Intolerant of All Opposition—Seems a Vindication of Curzon, Who Resigned After Quarrel.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, April 14.—A sensation has been created not only in military circles but in the nation by the publication in the *Times* of a letter from its special correspondent in India which indicates that Lord Kitchener is handling the Indian army in a manner that will inevitably cause serious anxiety in the future. It is incidentally, though unwisely, a strong vindication of Lord Curzon's attitude in his controversy with the late Government.

The correspondent, although writing anonymously, is known as an able publicist who is intimately acquainted with the politics of the empire. The gist of his accusations is that Lord Kitchener by his contemptuous treatment of the native army is creating in that body the same spirit of sullenness and discontent which was one of the main causes of the mutiny of 1857. After dwelling at length on the administrative steps and other measures which have led to this state of affairs he continues:

"Lord Kitchener's masterfulness grows with increasing power and orders he so often hastily issues he so hastily withdraws. He no longer shows the same industry or application to detail the sand-draws the economy which characterized his work in Egypt. He has no personal knowledge of the Indian character and his constitutional intolerance of all opposition unites him to learn from those who have had the experience he lacks."

In conclusion the writer touches on a matter that has been vitriolic in inner circles, but has hitherto not been commented upon in the press, namely, the reconquest of the Sudan was nearly wrecked in a disaster due to the same disregard for the idiosyncrasies of the native troops which resulted in an insubordinate mutiny. Lord Kitchener had then already started for South Africa, but the conditions were ascribed as due directly to his policy. It is pointed out that any trouble resulting in India may in the same way be deferred until Lord Kitchener's term of office expires eighteen months hence.

Naturally this letter has produced a defection from the Commander-in-Chief's apologists, but those who have hitherto appeared have been too personal in tone to carry conviction. When Parliament reassembles after the Easter vacation the matter will be made a subject of questions to the Government.

PORTUGUESE MUTINY SPREADS.

Outbreak Among the Sailors on a Coast Defence Vessel.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LISBON, April 14.—Following the mutiny on the Portuguese flagship Dom Carlos I., the newspapers say a similar outbreak has occurred on the coast defence ironclad Vasco da Gama.

The examination of the 433 mutinous sailors who were landed from the Dom Carlos I. was concluded to-day. Seven of the men were placed under rigorous arrest.

ENGLAND'S \$800 A YEAR MEN.

Only 451,323 of 41,000,000 With That or Larger Income.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, April 14.—According to the latest income tax returns only 451,323 persons in the United Kingdom among a total population of 41,000,000 enjoy an annual income of or exceeding £100, while of this number the income of 140,154 does not exceed £200.

FAVORS BERING STRAIT TUNNEL.

Russian Commission Said to Have Adopted the De Lobe Scheme.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, April 14.—A St. Petersburg despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the imperial commission appointed to investigate Baron Lobe's scheme for the transatlantic-Siberian railway, including a Bering Strait tunnel, has approved it.

KING EDWARD MAY VISIT CZAR.

Report That He Will Go to St. Petersburg in June.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
PARIS, April 14.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* says that there is a possibility that King Edward will pay a visit to the Czar in June, after the meeting of the National Assembly.

ONE OF SERBIA'S REGIDETS RETIRED.

Belgrade, Serbia, April 14.—Gen. Atanazovics, Chancellor of Royal Decorations, a leading regicide, has been placed on the retired list at his own request.

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Saks & Company 33d to 34th St.
FOR MONDAY, APRIL 16, WE ANNOUNCE
A Most Important Special Offer, Involving
Tailored Suits, Silk Suits & Princess Dresses
IN THE LATER-DAY SPRING AND SUMMER MODELS

Regularly \$35.00 to \$45.00 At \$29.50
To centre your interest upon the price concession alone, leaves you conscious of but half the strength of this offer. Its greater might lies in the character of the garments—the intricate and elaborate style of them, designed since the advent of the season, the richness of the elaboration and the nature of the fabrics. Hold all that in mind and then make your own estimate of the true value of the garments.

Cloth Suits at \$29.50
Eton Suit, of imported chiffon broadcloth, in black, navy, gray and old rose, with inlaid collar and fancy cuffs of velvet, and trimmed with braid; plaited back and front circular skirts.
Eton model, of Panama cloth, in black, Alice blue, lavender and old rose, elaborately trimmed with silk braid; cluster-plaited circular skirts.

Silk Suits at \$29.50
The new Paquin Eton model of taffeta silk, in navy, Alice blue or black, exquisitely elaborated with silk braid, baby Irish lace and steel buttons, tucked and plaited circular skirts.
Fancy Eton model, of rough Pongee silk, with Princess belt, in green, Alice blue and old rose, trimmed with silk braid; Valenciennes lace and imitation Irish crochet lace; tucked and plaited circular skirts.

Princess Dresses at \$29.50
Of Nainsook English eyelet and solid embroidery, with yoke of German Valenciennes and imitation Irish crochet medallions; front, back and sleeves entirely of German Valenciennes lace with over China silk.
IN ADDITION WE WILL OFFER
\$18.50 Eton Coats at \$10.50
Short sleeve model of black broadcloth, trimmed with braid and taffeta silk, silk lined.
\$35.00 Silk Eton Coats at \$24.50
Short sleeve Eton models of black taffeta or Moire silk, elaborately trimmed with laces, embroideries and silk braids.

Tailored and Semi-Tailored Suits.
Value \$68.50 to \$125 at \$59.00 Value \$48.50 to \$55 at \$39.00
Fancy Eton and pony coat models of imported chiffon broadcloth, heavily embroidered and elaborated with fine laces, braids and velvets. Plain and circular skirts.

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MANUFACTURER'S SAMPLE GARMENTS
At About One-Half Regular Prices.
\$10.00 Lingerie Waists at \$4.95
Long or short sleeve models, of handkerchief linens or batiste, elaborated with hand embroidery, Cluny laces and German Valenciennes laces.
\$2.98 Linen Waists at \$1.98
Button back, long sleeve model of linen, effectively hand embroidered.
\$6.00 Linen Waists at \$3.45
In long sleeve button back models, of fine linen, hand embroidered and trimmed with laces.
\$2.00 Tailored Waists at 98c
Open back or open front models, with long sleeves, of linen, madras, damask and linons in tailored effects.

"CAMMEYER"
STAMPED ON A SHOE
MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.
Spring Footwear
Nothing approaching our stock can be seen at any other store. Every new fashion and every new style in every new design and material of Boots, Shoes and Slippers for Women.
The Grandest Display Ever Shown in the City.
All the latest colors in tops and in shoes and in construction of toe, heel, ankle and instep.
Prices from \$4 to \$10 Per Pair.
Low-Cut Pumps and One, Two and Three Eyelet Ties with Leather and Silk Negligee Bows.
in white, tan, brown, tobec, coral, orchid, light and dark blue, lavender, gray, grass and reseda green, ponce, red and purple.
High-Class Riding Boots for Men, Women & Boys.
ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.
Hosiery to match all low shoes in our great Hosiery Department.

MENGES JURORS DISAGREE.
Said to Have Stood Ten to Two in His Favor—Will Sue Again.
The second trial of the suit brought by Morris Menges against Gen. Louis Fitzgerald to recover \$1,000,000 on an alleged contract involving the purchase of the Western Maryland Railroad resulted in a disagreement of the jury yesterday morning. It is said the jury stood ten to two in favor of the plaintiff. When the jury failed to come to an agreement at 10 o'clock Friday night Supreme Court Justice Sutherland caused them to be taken to the Clarendon Hotel, where they were locked up for the night.
On the first trial Mr. Menges got a verdict of \$1,112,000. At the present time the principal and interest is \$1,227,000, which Mr. Menges will again sue for next month.

SWORE OFF \$800 MILLIONS.
About 60 Per Cent. of Personal Tax Assessments Fail to Hold.
The making up of the personal tax books, which were closed on March 31, was completed yesterday. The result shows that the amount held this year for taxation was \$1,571,565 less than last year. The decreases were in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The Bronx, Queens and Richmond showed increases, as well as a high percentage of retained assessments. These are the figures for the different boroughs:

	Manhattan	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	Bronx
Assessments	\$446,335,000	\$1,482,428,000	\$618,808,000	\$2,830,475,000	\$1,482,428,000
Decreases	\$1,482,428,000	\$1,482,428,000	\$618,808,000	\$2,830,475,000	\$1,482,428,000
Increases	\$1,482,428,000	\$1,482,428,000	\$618,808,000	\$2,830,475,000	\$1,482,428,000
Total	\$1,482,428,000	\$1,482,428,000	\$618,808,000	\$2,830,475,000	\$1,482,428,000

Rockington's Seed
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Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.
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Notify the Contract Department as far in advance as possible.
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